# IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

BH Seven, LLC.,	§	
	§	
Plaintiff,	§	
	§	
vs.	§	CIVIL ACTION No. 1:11-CV-02483
	Ş	
Ambit Energy, L.P.,	§	
Jere W. Thompson, Jr., and	§	
CHRIS CHAMBLESS,	§	
	§	
Defendants.	§	
	§	

#### DECLARATION OF STEPHEN C. RASCH

- 1. My name is Stephen C. Rasch. All the facts set forth in this Declaration are within my personal knowledge and are true and correct.
- 2. I am an attorney at Thompson & Knight LLP, and I represent Defendants Ambit Energy, L.P., Jere W. Thompson, Jr., and Chris Chambless in this action.
- 3. Attached to this Declaration are true and correct copies of the transcripts of the Pre-Motion Conference telephone hearings, dated June 30, 2011 and August 26, 2011 that our firm received from the official reporter of the court.
  - 4. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

EXECUTED on October \( \frac{\gamma}{5} \), 2011.

STEPHEN C RASCH

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# JUNE TRANSCRIPT

TRANSCRIPT JUNE 30, 2011

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

NICOLE GUBIN AND BH SEVEN, : 11-CV-2483(ARR)

LLC,

Plaintiffs,

: United States Courthouse

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Brooklyn, New York -against-

AMBIT NEW YORK, LLC, AMBIT ENERGY FUNDING, LLC, AMBIT

HOLDINGS, LLC, ET AL,

Thursday, June 30, 2011

4:00

Defendants.

TRANSCRIPT OF CIVIL CAUSE FOR TELEPHONE CONFERENCE BEFORE THE HONORABLE ALLYNE R. ROSS UNITED STATES SENIOR DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

LAW OFFICE OF FLORA RAINER, ESQ. For the Plaintiffs:

> Attorney for the Plaintiffs -Nicole Gubin and BH Seven, LLC

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BY: FLORA RAINER, ESQ.

For the Defendants: THOMPSON & KNIGHT, LLP

> Attorneys for the Defendants -Ambit New York, LLC, Ambit Energy Funding, LLC, Ambit Holdings, LLC, et

al

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BY: GABRIELLE ELISE FARINA. ESQ.

APPEARANCES: (Continued.)

THOMPSON & KNIGHT, LLP Attorneys for the Defendants -Ambit New York, LLC, Ambit Energy Funding, LLC, Ambit Holdings, LLC, et al

1722 Routh Street Suite 1500 Dallas, Texas 10022 BY: STEPHEN C. RASCH, ESQ.

Court Reporter: Anthony D. Frisolone, FAPR, RDR, CRR, CRI

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Proceedings recorded by computerized stenography. Transcript produced by Computer-aided Transcription.

#### 3 Telephone Conference (The following takes place in judge's chambers.) 1 2 (Parties appear via telephone.) Hello? MS. RAINER: 3 4 THE COURT: Hello? Ms. Rainer, are you on? MS. RAINER: Yes. 5 THE COURT: Ms. Farina? 6 7 MS. FARINA: Yes. 8 THE COURT: And is it Mr. Rasch; is that correct? 9 MR. RASCH: It is, your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Okay. And is that everybody? 11 MR. RASCH: Yes, your Honor, on our side. 12 THE COURT: Okay, that's fine. Let me tell you that I have a court reporter 13 14 here who is taking the minutes of this proceeding and it 15 would greatly facilitate a clear transcript if you would 16 identify yourselves by name before you speak, all right? 17 I have read through the letters, plaintiff's 18 complaint, obviously, some of the other matters that were 19 presented last week and I've also read the attachment which 20 is defendant's motion. I think we have some work to do in 21 this case. 22 Ms. Rainer, let me say that I think the complaint presents a number of difficulties, one of which is 23 24 that I've had a hard time deciphering it. But apart from 25 that, it appears to be inadequate in a number of respects

# Telephone Conference

that I want to discuss with you because what I would like to do is give you an opportunity to replead your best and final complaint. I don't want to go through multiple motions with leaves to amend, I just want to do it once.

So, on the understanding that I am granting leave to amend right now, do you understand that this is the last time, this will be your raft pleading, right?

MS. RAINER: Your Honor, I understand. But I have a little bit of difficulty to consent that this would be a final. I would have liked to reserve my rights.

THE COURT: In terms of the sufficiency of the complaint, you know, it could be that if you go into discovery near the end of discovery, you may discovery that you had another cause of action to add to your complaint, I'm not talking about that. I'm talking about I don't want it go through multiple rounds of pleading and repleading just to get going.

MS. RAINER: I understand.

THE COURT: Okay. That's fine.

Let me talk first about jurisdiction. I think that the defendants have a valid point that insofar as you are seeking it, I don't know whether or not you are relying on diversity jurisdiction, but if you are, it is not sufficiently pleaded in this case. Obviously, you do have to look to each of the defendants individually and plead

# Telephone Conference 5 diversity individually. You have partnerships and LLCs and 1 you don't know the citizenship of the members or partners. 2 So, if you want to plead diversity, you're 3 just going to have to tease it all out and plead it. 4 Do you understand? 5 MS. RAINER: Yes. 6 THE COURT: There is a lot of case law in this 7 district about how you go about doing that and it just has 8 to be done, so. 9 Insofar as you are asserting federal claims. 10 11 similarly to the defendant, I am assuming that you have made four different assertions. You have relied on the Federal 12 Trade Commission Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 45(a). As far as I 13 14 know, there is no private right of action. Now, I would suggest that you look into that 15 16 and if you're serious about that, then do something. But, if you're not satisfied that you have a good-faith basis to 17 18 plead a private right of action under the Federal Trade Commission Act, I would strongly suggest that you not try 19 20 to. When you refer to the Natural Gas Act, are 21 you talking about 15, United States Code, Section 717? What 22 23 are you talking about? MS. RAINER: I believe possibly, I don't have the 24

MS. RAINER: I believe possibly, I don't have the whole file in front of me, I just took a break from a

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# 6 Telephone Conference deposition to make this call and I don't have the file in front of me. I would have quoted it, I believe. No, there is nothing quoted. THE COURT: MS. RAINER: Okay. THE COURT: There's not even a statute cited, so we tried to figure out what you meant. Now, we thought maybe you meant 15, United States Code, Section 717. I don't know if that's what you intended, but even if you did, there's -- I don't believe there's a private right of action under that either so, I want you to look very carefully. You're going to have to really dissect your pleading yourself and put it back together in a way that we'll be able to deal with it. The third potential federal action is the RICO, that does not begin to plead a RICO. There is many, many things that must be plead in order to satisfy the RICO statute and that's something that you're going to have to look into independently.

There are some things that lead me to believe perhaps that you would never be able to plead a RICO, one of which is I don't think you can plead any RICO predicate.

Somewhere else in your complaint, you refer to -- you don't directly refer to wire fraud as a RICO predicate, let me assume that that's what you intended. But you have to go to

the RICO statute, you have to sufficiently plead facts that would support all of the elements of a RICO claim, and you would have to sufficiently plead if it's wire fraud or if it's mail fraud, whatever it is the elements of that.

One of the problems that I see with your pleading is that it seems that each claim of fraud is a claim that is intrinsic to the contract, not extrinsic to the contract and that will not be sufficient when essentially what you're saying is you were defrauded because somebody breached the contract in a certain way that's not a fraud, that's a breach of contract.

So, I think you're going to have to look very closely at that, too, because that would eliminate even common law fraud.

As to your employment discrimination, assuming it's a Title VII claim, you have actually, I mean, in my mind, your complaint pleads that you are a consultant which, by definition, is not an employee.

Now, I don't know whether you have facts that would establish that you are an employee as distinguished from an independent contractor but particularly, in light of the relationship as you've set it forth in the existing pleading, you're going to have to plead a sufficient factual basis to lead to the plausible conclusion that you may be an employee as distinguished from an independent contractor.

# 8 Telephone Conference But you have called the relationship, the 1 2 relationship as one of a consultant and described it in a 3 way that it's hard to imagine that either you, either 4 Ms. Rubin or her corporation that she created, to do this is 5 the employee of the defendant. So, that's another problem 6 that I think you're going to have to address. 7 Let me ask you this, it's not even entirely 8 clear what this contract is. 9 Is this an oral contract? MS. FARINA: Hello. 10 11 THE COURT: Do we still have everybody? 12 MR. RASCH: Judge, this is Steve Rasch, I think 13 that my colleague in New York, Gabrielle Farina, just 14 dropped off. I know that was unintentional. 15 continue the conference because I'm still on and hopefully 16 Gabrielle can dial back in. 17 THE COURT: Ms. Rainer, is the contract a written contract or an oral contract? 18 It's a written contract. 19 MS. RAINER: written contract that's done online over the Internet. 20 21 THE COURT: Okay. But you can get a copy of that 22 and attach that to your amended pleading, I assume? 23 MS. RAINER: Yes. 24 THE COURT: Okay. Well, I mean, assuming we get

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past all these other --

MS. FARINA: I apologize, your Honor. I lost the call somehow.

THE COURT: I understand. I just -- the only thing that's gone on your absence is I ascertained from Ms. Rainer is that the contract is a written contract obtained from the Internet, it is not an oral contract and Ms. Rainer presumably, if there is a repleading, will be attaching that to the repleading so we will know what the contract is.

I guess that raises the question to me that defendants can answer is that the contract you were referring to when you said there was a forum selection clause?

MR. RASCH: Yes, your Honor there is a forum selection clause and there is also a mandatory arbitration clause.

And, your Honor, you may or may not want us to get into this at this point, but from our standpoint, there are many aspects of this pleading that I would characterize as reckless including the inclusion of a whole number of parties that couldn't have any conceivable connection to this case.

One example being the Trinity River

Commission Foundation, Inc., which is a nonprofit

organization that the president of Ambit served on a number

of years ago. That has to do with a river that is located in the Dallas area that has no conceivable connection to Ambit or Ms. Rainer's client. And it appears to me that there was just a Google search done and any organization that showed Jerry Thompson was named in this complaint.

THE COURT: Ms. Rainer, let me simply say I don't know whether or not what Mr. Rasch has just said is perfectly accurate or not but I am asking that you will clean up this pleading in every way and take Rule 11 seriously, okay? And that's both in terms of your causes of action, in terms of your defendant, in terms of your basis of jurisdiction, in terms of the facts supporting any claim that you make.

I am concerned, if you're relying on a contract that has an arbitration selection and a forum selection clause, that leads me to wonder honestly whether this is something you should seriously consider before you replead here or perhaps what you want to do is narrow your complaint down to whatever it really is and bring it in the appropriate forum to begin with so you don't end up doing unnecessary litigation in the Eastern District of New York.

I'm not asking you to answer any of these questions right now, I'm just putting all of them out there. It may be that what your lawsuit really is, is a limited one, doesn't have 12 causes of action, maybe it has one or

Anthony D. Frisolone, FAPR, RDR, CRR, CRI, CSR
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two causes of action and there may be another place where you have to be, not here.

I am also concerned about your including defendants who have nothing to do with the case. And let me also say in addition to that, I mean, even the state law claims are insufficiently pleaded, all of them. The breach of contract, the fraud, the libel and slander.

What you really -- you ought to decide what your lawsuit is about or what your actual claim really is and decide where it ought to be brought. And you know, I leave you free to do whatever you deem to be appropriate there, obviously, but I am concerned. I mean, there could be repercussions if you don't do your very best to adhere to that.

In any event, beyond that, it's not clear to me what to say. I think you ought to start from scratch and just making it long won't do it. You've got to determine whether this court has jurisdiction and what the basis of that is and plead everything that needs to be pleaded to ensure that you're going to have jurisdiction in this court. You're going to need to be sure whether you're in the right forum because if, in fact, your contract is restricted by a forum selection clause and an arbitration clause, you're going to have a problem.

But if you are in the right forum, you're

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going to have to plead not only the jurisdictional bases but you're going to have to look at each cause of action you actually decide to assert, look at the elements of any one claim, be absolutely certain that you have factually pleaded the existence of each element.

You can't just plead a conclusory element, you have to plead the facts. I don't know if I've been clear or if you have any questions, but what I want you to do is just take some time and do it right or choose not to do it here, choose to do it another way.

Now, how long would you like to do that?

MS. RAINER: I am going away on vacation for the next two weeks, I would like until July 22nd.

THE COURT: That's fine. I'm going to give you as much time as you want because I think it's important for you to do this right. As far as I am concerned, this is the last pleading, you understand?

MS. RAINER: Yes, I understand.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, then, it is possible that you will be filing on or before July 22nd, or if you decide you're going to decide to do something different for whatever reason, and I really don't know the merits of anything at this point as everybody knows, but if you decide to do something different would you let us know sooner than that date that you would not be filing the suit.

#### 13 Telephone Conference Or if I need an extension. 1 MS. RAINER: 2 THE COURT: Or if you need an extension I will 3 give you an extension. 4 MS. RAINER: Thank you, your Honor. I did see the contract. I believe that there 5 are issues that can, that will result in the staying in the 6 Eastern District especially with the high-tech technology, 7 how things are done through Internet, and I just believe 8 9 that there are issues. THE COURT: Well, let me simply say whatever those 10 issues, I want you to be certain that you understand that it 11 12 is your responsibility to research those issues and be sure that you have a clear legal argument before you do it, okay? 13 14 MS. RAINER: Yes. THE COURT: All right. Then I'm going to 15 anticipate that we'll get a pleading from you by July 22nd. 16 17 If you need more time, let me know, I'm happy to give it to you. And if you choose not to do that, we will hear from 18 you that you're not going to pursue it here but that you're 19 going to pursue it elsewhere, okay? 20 21 MS. RAINER: Yes, your Honor. 22 THE COURT: Is there anything else? Your Honor, may I raise one thing? 23 MR. RASCH: Yes. THE COURT: 24 25 MR. RASCH: Very shortly before this call began,

#### 14 Telephone Conference we received an ECF notice of another pleading apparently 1 2 filed by Ms. Rainer's and the ECF notice, the docket text says, "Motion for Order to Show Cause, motion for Temporary 3 4 Restraining Order." It says, "Awaiting counsel to e-mail the document, too large to scan." I don't know what this 5 6 pleading is. THE COURT: Ms. Rainer's had filed a motion for a 7 8 Temporary Restraining Order and a Preliminary Injunction on 9 Friday which I denied so that's what that is. 10 MR. RASCH: I'm sorry, your Honor, a week last. 11 THE COURT: This past Friday. Okay. We were never served with that. 12 MR. RASCH: 13 THE COURT: I know, because it was ex parte. it will be in the court file and I don't know quite what 14 15 else to say. There's no reason for you not to have it but 16 it was denied. 17 MR. RASCH: Sure, okay, your Honor. Just so I 18 understand, there's nothing that we need to respond to at 19 this point? 20 There is nothing you need to respond THE COURT: to at this point, we don't have a complaint. 21 MR. RASCH: I wanted to get that clarification 22 just because we received ECF notices and we didn't know what 23 24 it was.

THE COURT: I hadn't seen it but that's what it

## Telephone Conference 15 1 There was a TRO, and Motion For Preliminary Injunction 2 filed and that was it. There was a handwritten notation on 3 the motion that denied the motion. 4 MR. RASCH: Sure. Thank you, your Honor. 5 MS. RAINER: For some reason. I did not receive the notice for ECF, I'm not sure why. Maybe somehow I 6 7 didn't see it. 8 THE COURT: I don't know, Ms. Rainer's, I haven't 9 looked for it. If it came to Mr. Rasch, I'm not sure why it 10 didn't come to you. I can look at the docket number right 11 now and see if I see anything. The notice, your Honor, of the filing 12 MR. RASCH: of the motion came to us about three minutes before this 13 14 call was scheduled to begin and I see now that while this 15 call was in progress I did get the Court's order with the handwritten note. So, it literally came in the last few 16 17 minutes. THE COURT: So, I'm sure, Ms. Rainer's, that you 18 19 got it, too, it just happened okay? 20 MS. RAINER: Okay. 21 THE COURT: If it's gotten to your adversary it 22 should have gotten to you. 23 MS. RAINER: Okay. 24 THE COURT: And if you have any problem, call the 25 clerk's office or whatever. But I'm assuming it's got to be

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1	on ECF.
2	MS. RAINER: Okay.
3	THE COURT: Okay.
4	All right. If no one has anything else,
5	we'll leave it here. If, Ms. Rainer's or Mr. Rasch, if you
6	want a copy of the minutes, I will put the court reporter
7	on.
8	Does anybody want it at this point or are you
9	going to order at a later time if you wish?
10	MR. RASCH: This is Steve Rasch.
11	We would like a copy of the minutes and we
12	would like to take the opportunity to speak to the court
13	reporter.
14	THE COURT: He will get all the information from
15	you, okay?
16	MR. RASCH: Sure.
17	(WHEREUPON, the proceedings were adjourned.)
18	
19	* * *
20	<u>CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER</u>
21	I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript of the
22	record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
23	
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25	Anthony D. Frisolone, FAPR, RDR, CRR, CRI Official Court Reporter

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• • •	D. Frisolone, FAPR, RDR, CR	

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Official Court Reporter

# **AUGUST TRANSCRIPT**

TRANSCRIPT AUGUST 26, 2011

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1
 1
                   UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
                   EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
 2
          ----X
 3
    GUBIN,
                              : 11-CV-2483
 4
                   Plaintiff, :
 5
             -against-
                              : United States Courthouse
 6
 7
    AMBIT ENERGY, L.P., et al, : Brooklyn, New York
 8
                   Defendants. :
                                  August 26, 2011
                     ---- X 12:00 p.m.
 9
10
                     TRANSCRIPT OF STATUS CONFERENCE
                    BEFORE THE HONORABLE ALLYNE ROSS
11
                    UNITED STATES DISTRICT SENIOR JUDGE
12
    APPEARANCES:
13
    For the Plaintiff: FLORA RAINER, ESQ.
14
                         THOMPSON & KNIGHT, LLP
15
    For the Defendants:
                           BY: STEPHEN C. RASCH, ESQ
16
                                MATTHEW M. MITZNER, ESQ.
17
18
19
20
    Court Reporter: FREDERICK R. GUERINO, C.S.R.
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                           Brooklyn, New York
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24
    Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography, transcript
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    produced by CAT.
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1
              Gubin v. Ambit New York, et al.
 2
              (The following is a telephone conference in
 3
     chambers.)
              THE COURT: Ms. Rainer?
 4
 5
             MS. RAINER: Yes
              THE COURT: Hold on for one second and I will
 6
 7
     conference in your adversary, okay?
 8
             MS. RAINER: Okay. No problem.
 9
              THE COURT: Is this Steve Rasch?
             MS. RASCH: Yes.
10
              THE COURT: Hello, Mr. Rasch. I'm conferencing in
11
    Ms. Rainer. One second
12
13
             MR. RASCH: Sure
              THE COURT: Hello. So we have everybody. We have
14
    Ms. Rainer?
15
16
             MS. RAINER: Yes. Can you hear me?
17
             THE COURT: Very well.
18
             MS. RAINER: Okay.
             THE COURT: Mr. Rasch?
19
20
             MR. RASCH: Yes, Your Honor. And I have Matthew
21
    Mitzner with my office here.
             Would the Court mind if I put the Court on speaker?
22
              THE COURT: No. Sometimes it makes it difficult,
23
    but I will try it. I may ask you to take it off because I'm
24
25
     on speaker.
```

```
MR. RASCH: Sure. If it is difficult to hear, I'm
1
2
    happy to pick up. Thank you.
3
              THE COURT: We'll try it that way, though.
             MR. RASCH: Sure.
 4
              THE COURT: Okay?
5
             MR. RASCH: Yes, your Honor.
6
7
             THE COURT: Okay.
              I have had an opportunity to read the new complaint
8
     and the new letters. I've also done some more research.
9
              Ms. Rainer, you know, I think there are things that
10
     you can do, so I'm going to give you one more chance. I've
11
     focused on every single cause of action, and I want to talk
12
     it through with you, and we'll talk it through with your
13
     adversary, but I do want you to understand, as I said the
14
     last time, that this is the last time. Okay?
15
16
              MS. RAINER: Yes, I understand, your Honor. I'm
17
     trying to be as detailed as possible.
              THE COURT: I understand, that's why I know you are
18
19
     trying, and that's why I went through - given the time
     limitations - as much of it with a fine-tooth comb as I
20
     could, and I'm prepared to state to you some of the problems
21
22
     that I see, some of which I think you can fix. Okay?
23
              MS. RAINER: I appreciate that, your Honor.
              THE COURT: Okay.
24
25
              But you have to appreciate that your second amended
```

1 complaint is the last one. Okay? 2 MS. RAINER: I understand. 3 THE COURT: Okay. Now, first of all, this is just a general question. 4 The defendants claim entitlement to arbitration in Texas and 5 the plaintiff takes the position that the agreement was oral 6 7 and that she never signed an agreement. Do the defendants have a signed agreement to 8 9 continue an arbitration clause? MR. RASCH: It is my understanding, your Honor, that 10 the way these contracts work, they are executed on line. So 11 there's a block the consultant checks indicating that they 12 agreed to the terms of the contract, and also to the policy 13 and procedures. So that's my understanding of the way it 14 15 works. MS. RAINER: That is not how my client finds out. 16 They were one of the initial people. There was no on-line 17 18 application. This was all done through the phone, just as I have stated. 19 THE COURT: Okay. So, you know, I gather that 20 there's going to be a dispute about that. Obviously, if --21 this is a factual issue, and it could foreclose proceeding in 22 this forum and require proceeding in another forum. 23 going forward because there's a factual dispute here, but I 24 think it makes a great deal of sense for the defendant to be 25

1 absolutely certain of what you are assuming. 2 MR. RASCH: Your Honor --3 THE COURT: If you don't have something that really is tantamount to a signed agreement, whatever that is, then 4 there's no requirement to arbitrate. You know this as well 5 as I do. I'm just saying there would be a huge duplication 6 7 of effort here, and I leave that up to you. I'm not about to resolve it because it is a fact issue. 8 MR. RASCH: Judge, I'm not even understanding where 9 the idea of where the oral contract comes in. As best as I 10 can tell in the complaint is not clear on this point, but Ms. 11 Rainer seems to indicate -- her client seems to indicate an 12 13 oral consultant with --14 MS. RAINER: Your Honor --15 MR. RASCH: If I could speak for a second 16 I don't know how that person could bind Ambit 17 Energy, if that person is an independent consultant. That 18 person is not an agent of Ambit, and certainly in the 19 20 principal agent relationship, it would have to be the 21 principals that cloak the agent with some kind of parent authority. The agent, himself or herself, could not cloak 22 himself or herself with that authority. So even if you take 23 everything that Ms. Gubin is alleging at face value, it still 24 25 doesn't rise to the level of creating a contract

```
1
              THE COURT: Maybe there's no contract at all. I
2
     have no idea. This is something you can litigate
             MR. RASCH: And, your Honor, the other thing is, the
3
     complaint still alleges generically that the 14 defendants
 4
 5
     breached the agreement. I mean, the complaint still has all
     kinds of problems in terms of figuring out what it is
 6
 7
              THE COURT: That's not the end of my concerns
              MR. RASCH: Sure
 8
 9
              THE COURT: That was just the first question I
10
     decided to ask, okay.
              MS. RAINER: Well, your Honor, if I may. I wanted
11
     to add one thing, so defense counsel understands this is what
12
     multilevel marketing is all about. It is about a consultant
13
     bringing in a consultant, and in this case there was no
14
     internet on-line application. It is all done -- the initial
15
     stages in my client's case, it was done by telephone.
16
     However, what happened to the other consultant is different.
17
18
     As I just said, I wanted to emphasize this is what multilevel
19
     marketing is all about.
              THE COURT: Okay. But I think something that you
20
     have been put on notice, Ms. Rainer, if it was all done by
21
     telephone with another consultant, that could - and I have no
22
     idea - raise an issue as to whether the defendants are bound
23
     by the agreement of another consultant. In other words, the
24
     other consultant must have actual or parent authority.
25
```

```
1
              MS. RAINER: What I was going to say, that
 2
     consultant was on the phone to another consultant who has
 3
     authority to Ambit.
              THE COURT: Okay. This is all fact issues and this
 4
 5
     will all come out in discovery, once we get there, if we get
     there.
 6
 7
              MS. RAINER: Clearly, your Honor, since 2007 there
     is something that caused the defendants to make payments to
 8
 9
     my client. If there is no binding, then payment would never
     have been made in 2007 either.
10
              THE COURT: Ms. Rainer, I'm not deciding any of
11
12
     that. It is nothing that I'm even going to consider. It is
13
     not a question of the pleading or anything like that.
14
              MS. RAINER: The only reason why I raise it as an
     issue is because the defendants are actually proceeding with
15
     the arbitration. They filed something with the AAA.
16
17
     received a letter from the arbitrator saying that we have 90
18
     days from August 8th to --.
              THE COURT: Ms. Rainer, I'm sorry, I don't mean to
19
20
     interrupt you, but I can't do anything about the arbitration.
21
              MS. RAINER: Okay. The arbitration is nothing I can
22
     do about. You will have to deal with the arbitration
23
     separately.
24
              MS. RAINER: I understand.
25
              THE COURT: I'm sorry, but I also apologize for
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being so late. That's just part of the fact it's been a hard 1 2 day. 3 Let me move on to jurisdiction. You still, if you look at the statute, the statute 4 5 doesn't require residence. It requires citizenship. So you 6 have to plead citizenship of the parties, and you can fix 7 that, I assume. 8 In addition to that, there is, as defendant has 9 mentioned, a requirement that when you are talking about partnerships, LLCs and LLPs, you must plead the citizenship 10 11 of all members. 12 Now, it is possible to read your letter as saying 13 based on your research, your research discloses that the only member of all the defendants is Jere Johnson, and he's a 14 15 citizen of Texas, then that's okay. But you still have to 16 plead that at least on information and belief. You have to 17 have a basis for it. MS. RAINER: I understand, your Honor. Perhaps I 18 19 think because I do more state work and when we talking about 20 residency applies, I apologize. 21 THE COURT: That's all right. That's why I'm being 22 specific. 23 Let me also ask Mr. Rasch, are any of the partners in the defendants New York citizens that you are aware of? 24 25 MR. RASCH: Well, your Honor, part of the problem is

that all of the parties are not properly identified, and it's been a real shotgun approach. Some of these entities that have been sued are not even necessarily affiliated in any way with my client. I think I mentioned to the Court in a previous call the problem that there was a non-profit entity that my client served on the board ten years ago. There's a similar problem with Spruce Systems Inc.

THE COURT: Can you talk to Ms. Rainer and just tell her what the problem is so that she can check it? If there's an improper defendant in there, I would like to get him out or get it out. I just want to clean this up so that if we have a lawsuit, we know what the lawsuit is, and I'm trying to work with you to do that. But I do ask that -- I mean, if the defendant is claiming that one the defendants that you sued has nothing to do with anything, listen and research it before you draw up the next complaint. Okay?

MS. RAINER: Absolutely, your Honor. I've asked numerous times for defense counsel to try to even negotiate and talk, and that has been lacking. I appreciate that perhaps you will encourage this open communication.

THE COURT: Mr. Rasch, on this piece I do, because I suspect that there's no problem with diversity jurisdiction, and for us to spin our wheels over this, I can make her plead it, and I will make her plead, but why do we have to go over this over and over again, if in fact nine of the ten, or

10 1 whatever, she is correct, there are no New York citizens, and 2 the tenth you don't know about? 3 MR. RASCH: Judge, if I may address that last 4 comment very briefly. 5 The only reaching out to me Ms. Rainer has done is 6 wanting to discuss settlement, and the Court --7 THE COURT: I understand. 8 MR. RASCH: Your Honor, just very, very briefly. 9 It's really important. I think there's a missimpression 10 created by her statement. She has not reached out to me and said, hey, I can't find out who these entities are, or what 11 does this entity have to do with your client. What she has 12 reached out for is a settlement meeting, and the Court needs 13 to understand the way this was done, there was something like 14 15 20-something, the parties sued asking for a billion dollars in what we think are many frivolous claims against 16 frivolously asserted defendants. My client found out about 17 18 this through the Reuters News Service. We think, your Honor, 19 this was nothing more than a shake down designed to create a sensationalist story, then now we damaged you in the 20 marketplace by putting this billion dollar lawsuit on the 21 22 internet, we want to settle. Our client is not going to 23 respond to those tactics. 24 THE COURT: Whatever.

MS. RAINER: Your Honor, if I may make one quick

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     statement. I know your time is very precious, and what I'm
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     saying is, defense counsel is not familiar with this
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     industry. I personally attended one of the Ambit --
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              THE COURT: I'm sorry, I'm not involved in this, if
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     people are not ready to settle.
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              MS. RAINER: I want to defend myself from --
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              THE COURT: You don't have to defend yourself
     because I'm not accepting as true anything anyone is saying,
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 9
     okay. You need not defend yourself. All I'm trying to do is
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     get through the stage of having a complaint that will
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     actually start a lawsuit, that's all I'm trying to do here.
              So I am suggesting that, and it sounds like
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     Mr. Rasch is perfectly willing to discuss it with you. If he
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     has specific defendants that have nothing to do with this
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     case that you have named, he will tell you about it. I would
     assume, though, based on the facts of what I haven't heard,
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     that as to the defendants that have something to do with the
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     case, even if in your view there are no causes of action, you
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     don't know of any members who are New York citizens; is that
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     right?
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              MR. RASCH: Your Honor, I just can't answer that
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     question at this point because I don't have full information
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     on all of these entities, because some of these entities are
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     not related to our client.
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              THE COURT: Well, the non-related entities ought to
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get worked out, okay. Once they are worked out, as far as I'm concerned, and particularly absent any information from you, if there are members of relevant defendants who are New York citizens, I would be satisfied if it is true, and if it has been researched, that a statement in a complaint that on information and belief, if this is the case, I don't know, it is what I understood your letter to be saying, that all of the defendants have a sole member and that Jere Johnson is a citizen of Texas. MR. RASCH: And, your Honor, just briefly on that point. We actually encountered this exact issue in another case and we don't think that's sufficient to allege on information and belief. We think there's clear case authority on that and we will explain that to the Court at the appropriate time. The case already says --. THE COURT: You know, I really feel you are getting hung up in the wrong place. I realize -- are you representing all of the defendants in this case? MR. RASCH: Your Honor, we have sent out a letter setting forth the defendants that we do represent, as well as I think we dropped a footnote saying the ones we couldn't confirm. THE COURT: Okay. As to the defendants that you do represent, are you in a position to say whether or not any of

the members are New York citizens? I mean, I feel like we

are just playing a game at this point. 1 2 MR. RASCH: Well, your Honor, I think from our perspective when you look at the way this complaint has been 3 4 set up with all of these parties, to thrust the burden on us 5 THE COURT: I'm not thrusting the burden on you. 6 7 I'm requiring her to clean it up. MR. RASCH: Sure. 8 9 THE COURT: But I'm really beginning to wonder whether or not, you know, once we get passed the legalities, 10 some of this is in good faith from your perspective --11 MR. RASCH: Well, your Honor --12 THE COURT: -- as to who you represent. 13 MR. RASCH: Well, your Honor, what I would suggest 14 is that I don't think that there is any good faith basis for 15 Ms. Rainer to be alleging that there's any contractual 16 relationship between her client and any entities other than 17 Ambit Energy, L.P. 18 THE COURT: I have no idea. That's a legal issue. 19 I'm note sure how to decide it. It hasn't even been in your 20 21 letters. But I am -- I know that you will, and I'm asking Ms. Rainer to discuss with you who the real defendants or 22 defendant should be in this case and what the relationship 23 24 is. Now, you can't speak to the relationship of 25

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defendants you don't know anything about; but as to the defendants who are your client, you could certainly talk to her about that, and she can confirm whether or not what you are saying is true.

MR. RASCH: Your Honor, I'm happy to have a conversation about who the proper defendants have been. think given the history of this case, I think the Court can realize why we have concerns about the way this has been set up and all of these defendants --.

THE COURT: Well, I have some concerns, too, but, frankly, I would like to get it clarified at this point in time. I don't want any continued obfuscation. So if you would talk to her and answer her questions, then maybe she will be in a position to be satisfied that Ambit Energy is the only defendant. I don't know.

MR. RASCH: Judge, I'm happy to talk to her about that. The only thing I told her that we are not interested in discussing her claim that she wants to settle --.

THE COURT: Okay, that's fine. I would assume that discussions of settlement would come sometime after we have a pleading. We don't have a pleading yet, okay, and that's up to you. I mean, if you make it past me and there's an existing complaint - which won't shock me - you will go before the magistrate, and you will start your discovery, and you will make a decision as to when, if ever, it is time to

MR. RASCH: Sure. Thank you, your Honor.

talk about settlement.

THE COURT: Right now I need a pleading or we don't have a case in my court, that's why I want you to talk to each other about the appropriate defendants, without turning this into a "gottcha", but have the plaintiff to adequately plead diversity, okay.

MR. RASCH: I'm happy to do that. I think the starting point from the plaintiff's standpoint is really identifying who she claims her client had any kind of contract with, because from what I have seen, there's no good factual basis to say a consultant had any authority to bind any of these 14 defendants.

THE COURT: I really don't know. I understand your argument. She's made a further statement relating to the fact that the consultant that she spoke with also had an even higher consultant with actual authority to bind either the defendant or the defendants. That's what she said. I don't know if it is true.

MR. RASCH: But, your Honor, I think from the pleading standpoint, there would have to be a pleading -- there couldn't be just a conclusory pleading that that person's authority --

THE COURT: We ultimately want to know who she has a contract with as part of the pleading.

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MR. RASCH: Right. For example, your Honor, there's an allegation that Jerry Thompson and Chris Chambless personally breached this agreement.

THE COURT: Well, we need to go through some of these things. This just has to be cleaned up, and I knew it was going to take some time to do this. This is the second time I'm going it. I will not do it again. I don't see any reason why we can't go through all of these things and talk about them. At least she will know -- Ms. Rainer will know what I think she will have to do to clean up her pleading.

But, yes, you are right. I mean, we have to know who she alleges she has a contract with in this pleading. So, Ms. Rainer those are things you will have to figure out in advance, okay? So we'll do it one at a time, I mean, that relate to your contract claim, but I just wanted to get through diversity jurisdiction first.

As I understand it, you are going to talk to the defendant. You are going to go through whatever further investigation you need to do, and you will make sure that you plead in one way or another that all -- there are no members of any of the defendants who are New York citizens, otherwise you will not have diversity. Okay?

MS. RAINER: I understand, your Honor. Again, I thank you. As I said, I feel that the other side has been evasive, confusing.

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THE COURT: Come on, let's not get into this,
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    please, please, please. I don't wanted this. You are
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     wasting my time. I'm trying to help.
             MS. RAINER: I understand. I appreciate you are
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    helping.
              THE COURT: Don't talk about things that are not
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     relevant to what we are discussing, please.
              MS. RAINER: I understand.
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              THE COURT: Okay. Turning to the fraud and RICO.
              MR. RASCH: Your Honor, may I just make one more
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     point about the contract action, and this goes --
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              THE COURT: I'm perfectly happy to go through the
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     breach of contract action.
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              MR. RASCH: Let me give the Court an example. In
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     paragraph four --
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              THE COURT: Wait a second. Let me get the
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     Complaint.
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              (Pause)
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              Paragraph four doesn't help us very much
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              MR. RASCH: It says, the defendants breached the
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     agreement by failing to perform its obligations
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              THE COURT: No, I understand. This has all got to
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     be cleaned up.
              Wait, wait. I'm talking to Ms. Rainer.
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              MR. RASCH:
                          Sure.
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THE COURT: Ms. Rainer, we need to know who the
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     proper defendants are, and we need to know the role played by
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     each proper defendant. Until we know that, we don't know who
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     is obligated to perform under your oral contract.
              Do you understand what I am saying?
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              MS. RAINER: I understand.
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              THE COURT: Paragraph four, I mean, you have got to
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     completely redo this, okay. In terms of the breach of
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     contract, the most glaring problem is the one that Mr. Rasch
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     just alluded to, which we don't know who the defendants
     really are,. We don't know who is obligated to do what. So
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     we don't know who is being charged with the breach of what
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     obligation, which is what a breach of contract is.
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              Do you see what I'm saying?
              MS. RAINER: Yes, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Now, that to me is the main thing.
              Do you have any other problem, Mr. Rasch, with the
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     breach of contract claim?
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              MR. RASCH: Well --
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              THE COURT: She's got to plead a valid contract
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              MR. RASCH: Well, I think, your Honor, there are
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     three things here
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              The first thing, if it is an oral contract that is
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     based on her claiming that a consultant -- an independent
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     consultant of Ambit somehow had the authority to bind the
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company and enter a contract on behalf of the company 1 THE COURT: Then that should be in a pleading. I 2 3 agree with you MR. RASCH: There has to be specific facts and 4 obligations that would support that theory. I don't think 5 6 there are any 7 THE COURT: Ms. Rainer, that's one problem that runs 8 through this whole thing. In our last conference, you certainly took my warning that you look at the various causes 9 of action. I know you are trying to be specific, but you 10 haven't been specific enough. Something that is just totally 11 12 conclusory just won't do it. Okay? MR. RASCH: So, your Honor, that's one issue. It is 13 just an oral contract. 14 What are the facts that support the idea that some 15 16 independent consultant had the ability to -- no indication who the parties are to the contract. There are conclusory 17 obligations that the defendants did this and this and that, 18 and how Spruce Systems, how Greenway Holdings in any way 19 connected with this, how any individuals could probably have 20 claimed to be parties to a contract with Ms. Rainer's client. 21 And there are numerous -- it is not even clear the defendants 22 23 Ambit Energy breached the contract. THE COURT: This is something I hope at this point, 24 Ms. Rainer, you do understand you have got to clean up who 25

the appropriate defendants are, who you know in the breach of 1 2 contract claim, which of the defendants in the breach of contract claim, what are their obligations under the 3 4 contract, so that we understand that they breached their 5 obligations, okay? MS. RAINER: Your Honor, again I appreciate earlier 6 7 you said that I do need the assistance of defense counsel because these companies, these are all intertwined and I am 8 saying that all of the defendants are Ambit defendants. 9 THE COURT: Well, I mean, we can't do that. 10 MS. RAINER: They are all intertwined, these 11 12 companies. THE COURT: Well, I mean, you will have to talk to 13 defense counsel, and if you need to look into it further --14 you can't just say everybody, unless you have a basis to 15 believe everybody. I mean, when you are talking about a 16 breach of contract, it is elemental that you need to know who 17 you got the contract with, because that's the person who has 18 the obligations under the contract -- that's the entity that 19 20 has the obligations under contract. Do you see what I am saying? So you can't just throw up your hands and say it is 21 22 all a mishmash. MR. RASCH: That's really the problem here. I think 23 24 the Court raised it the last time. The obligation of a

lawyer under Federal Rules --.

THE COURT: I don't want it to hear that. Let's restrain ourselves as much as we can.

MR. RASCH: From our standpoint, Judge - I know you asked us to confer - but from our standpoint, we think the only relationship here is between Ms. Gubin's client or clients and Ambit Energy L.P. we don't think any of these other entities --.

THE COURT: Well, you may well be able to convince her of that. Maybe that's the contractual relationship.

Maybe some other entity defrauded her. I have no idea.

MR. RASCH: Judge, it is the plaintiff's obligation to investigate, not to just throw the spaghetti against the wall.

THE COURT: She did investigate. She went and got all of these things, and I really -- there's some spaghetti against the wall, but there's no reason in the world, if it's clear to you that Ambit is the only proper defendant, that you should explain that to her and why, let her look it up and she will plead what she pleads, and we'll see what happens, but this is her last pleading.

MR. RASCH: Judge, I guess the problem I'm having in terms of explaining it is that it is like explaining a negative. I don't understand what the legal theory is. To claim that there's a contract with anybody other than Ambit Energy L.P. -- I know there's a relationship between Ms.

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Gubin and Ambit Energy, because Ambit Energy L.P. pays her
under a consult and arrangement. I understand that. I don't
know where this is coming from to allege any of these other
parties, any of them, have an oral, written or any other kind
of contract with her. So it is a little bit hard for me to
offer more of an explanation, other than just saying I have
no idea where you are coming from.
         THE COURT: Okay. Let me ask you this, Ms. Rainer,
where did you get all of these entities?
         MS. RAINER: Your Honor, I did some research about
Ambit, and when I saw all of these companies were
interconnected to Ambit, and all of them --.
         THE COURT: When you say interconnected, exactly
what relationship are you talking about?
         MS. RAINER: Well, again, I don't have it in front
of me. I actually had a whole chart as to this. That, for
example, the holding company is above Ambit Energy, and I had
actually charted it all out.
         THE COURT: The fact that a company has a
relationship with another company doesn't mean that the
second company contracted with your client.
         Do you understand that?
         MS. RAINER: I understand, but they all worked
together to defraud my client.
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THE COURT: Wait, wait. We don't know any of that,

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either. If you knew that, you can plead it. But if all you know is that you looked them up and you saw that they are interconnected, see what you can do. If you discovered during discovery that there's another defendant who ought to be a defendant in this case, then you can amend your complaint to add the other defendant. Then you will have a real basis for doing that. MS. RAINER: Your Honor, for example, Ambit Energy Holdings LLC provides the energy, parent company of Ambit Texas, LLC provides what is on the web page. It is all interconnected, that's what I keep saying. It is the nature of this industry. What I wanted to emphasize is that I don't like the fact that defense counsel is acting in bad faith. I actually have been at one of these meetings and people who join these are told that the income level they can make is up to infinity. This is what is said at these meetings. Therefore, the fact that my lawsuit stated a large amount, I think offended --THE COURT: I'm not talking about what amounts you put down, that's your problem. We have pleading problems right now. I really don't want to talk about anything other than a pleading problem, because now we have been talking for thirty minutes and we only addressed one of the 15 things I want to address, and I have a lot of other things to do today.

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MR. RASCH: The court just now hit on the precise problem. It seems like what is happening here, what Ms. Rainer has done on the internet and any entity that has any affiliation, okay, with Ambit Energy L.P., she's just throwing them in the lawsuit. If we are going to talk about Ambit Energy affiliates, there are probably 50 or 100 affiliates. The fact that they may be a subsidiary affiliate, that does not create a cause of action against the affiliated entity, and that's the fundamental problem we are having. THE COURT: That is the problem, and that's what I'm saying to Ms. Rainer. Just the fact that somebody is affiliated does not make them ipso facto a defendant in a lawsuit. You have to go through each cause of action and decide whether or not a particular entity is an appropriate defendant in that cause of action. You have to do that one at a time. We are just with the first one. We are with the breach of contract action. I don't see, based on breach of contract, how you can sue anyone with respect to whom your client did not have a contract. Do you understand? MS. RAINER: Yes, I understand, your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. Now, let me say, I think, assuming that she pleads a breach of contract - and Ms. Rainer knows what she has to do

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for, quantum meruit, it is okay to sue under either. She can plead a quantum meruit. She can't do both, but she can so. And by the time you get to your quantum meruit, you will know who the right defendants are, et cetera, and who it was actually that you are alleging that accepted benefits for the services performed by your client, and that your client could reasonably expect a payment from that entity because your client actually did supply that entity with a benefit. Do you understand? MS. RAINER: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Think of defendants' one cause of action at a time. Let me just briefly talk about the fraud action before the RICO action, because one of the main problems in the RICO action is I have some doubts, based upon your allegations, that you going to be able to prove fraud. And if you can't prove the fraud, because your claim of fraudulent misrepresentation or fraudulent conduct seems to be nothing but restatements of what you were going to tell me your obligations under the a contract, if that's the case, you won't have any fraud action. So you know what the elements are. There are several problems that I see. Most of your allegations seem to relate to a failure to reimburse you

fairly under the contract, or a failure of good faith to do

what you are supposed to do under the contract. None of those claims will make out a fraud claim.

There are other claims -- wait for a second. There are other claims that say things like, well, they represented they had the most competitive rates. I think if you look at it, that's going to fall into a category known as "puffing," which is not -- statements with respect to which it cannot be expected that anyone would reasonably rely, because you have to prove reliance, right?

MS. RAINER: Yes.

THE COURT: As an element of fraud. So what you have to do is be very specific about what statements were made, identify the statement. And because 9(b) is a required means of pleading, when you are talking about a fraud claim, you are going to have to be specific about that. What were the misrepresentations? Who made them? You are going to have to plead reasonable reliance on the misrepresentations, and then you are going to have to prove exactly how they caused you injury. Now, that's just going through the elements.

The problems that I'm seeing with things that you are saying as misrepresentations — isn't a whole category of them — are what I would imagine would be contractual obligations, that will not give you a fraud claim. And simply saying in the complaint that there was a breach of a

legal duty extraneous to the contract does not tell anyone what in the world you are talking about, because you haven't said what is the duty and how it is extraneous to the contract. So we need to know what the contract is for the contract claim, and we need to know what falls under the fraud claim is plainly extraneous to the contract.

You also have to know that before you write this claim, you are going to have to research the issue of reliance. You know, saying, for example, we are a company of integrity, we'll insure genuine savings over someone else, strikes me as plainly puffing. If you have a representation that they guaranteed me reimbursement, that's a contract issue. That's not a fraud issue.

We have the most competitive rates, that's puffing.

I must admit, I can't understand from your complaint

- and I read it a number of times - what slamming is, and how

it hurts your client. Maybe you can explain that to me now.

I mean, are you talking -- what is the injury to your client

from slamming?

MS. RAINER: The injury to my client from slamming is that it is being allowed to -- the way Ambit permits the consultant to put these customers under their own level and thereby my client is not being paid on her level.

THE COURT: Is the slamming, whatever it is, directly depriving your client of customers?

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              MS. RAINER: Well, I see my issue, because on the
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    one hand slamming it shouldn't be done because it is illegal,
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    but it is also depriving my client of legitimately getting
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    customers.
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              THE COURT: Is this customers your client can't get
    or customers who were taken away from your client?
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              MS. RAINER: These were clients that would be taken
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     away, that lost opportunity.
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              THE COURT: No, no, lost opportunity is different
     from stealing an existing customer, and that's my question.
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              MS. RAINER: No, no, this is not stealing an
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     existing customer.
              THE COURT: It is lost opportunity?
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              MS. RAINER: Lost opportunity. To get this customer
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     in, you are slamming them and changing things on your own.
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              THE COURT: Well, that answers a question for me as
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     to whether or not that has anything to do with RICO, and
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     we'll get to that in a second. But do you understand in
     general about my concerns about your fraud claim and what you
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     have to do?
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              MS. RAINER: I understand. My only thing, what I
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     wanted to add on the fraud claim, I'm looking at the
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     complaint, has both a consultant employee and the customer.
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              THE COURT: I understand, but I really have trouble
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     understanding -- you know, you keep saying that, but you have
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to show how it is meaningful. In other words, you have to show specifically what the representation was to your client, you know, the knowing falsehood, the intent to defraud, the reliance, and exactly what injury your client suffered as a result of that particular representation. Do you see what I'm saying? MS. RAINER: Yes, Your Honor. I will try to clarify that further in the next complaint. THE COURT: The next is the last, though. Okay? MS. RAINER: I hope so, too. THE COURT: Not I hope so. This is an understanding, which is grounding this endless phone conversation and my analysis of your complaint, and this was an understanding that you confirmed at the beginning of this discussion. I have no desire to do all of this for you, if you are just going to come back and say, why don't you check this one out now. MS. RAINER: I didn't mean it that way. I'm saying

MS. RAINER: I didn't mean it that way. I'm saying I'm hopeful I can satisfy because I'm doing as much work as I can.

THE COURT: I know you are trying. There's no doubt in my mind that you are trying. But all I'm saying is this is your last pleading. It will be put to the test by a motion by the defendants, if there's a motion to be brought, and when we are done, if you didn't plead certain causes of

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     action, they are gone with prejudice.
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              Do you understand?
              MS. RAINER: Yes, I understand.
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              MR. RASCH: Judge, if I may briefly speak to the
     fraud claim. We got the same problem here that we had with
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     the breach of contract. The cases interpreting Rule 9(b)
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     specifically require that you --.
              THE COURT: Who, where, when, all of that.
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              MR. RASCH: And it has to be that as to each one of
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     the 14 defendants. You can't just --
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              THE COURT: Absolutely.
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              MR. RASCH: -- you can't generically say --
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              THE COURT: Absolutely --
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              MR. RASCH: -- that Defendants did this or the
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     defendants did that.
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              THE COURT: I think we already made that point. We
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     are now talking about fraud. So when we are talking about
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     fraud - I'm talking to Ms. Rainer - you are only going to sue
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     in the fraud claim the defendants who are responsible for
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     making fraudulent misrepresentations, and then you are going
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     to tell us under 9(b) the contents of the communication, who
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     was involved in making the communication, when the
     communication, where the communication, how the communication
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     was fraudulent.
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              Do you understand?
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MS. RAINER: Yes, your Honor. 1 2 THE COURT: Particularly the fraud. Any fraud claim 3 has got to be very, very specific. Okay? 4 MS. RAINER: Yes. 5 THE COURT: Read 9(b). MS. RAINER: The only problem that I foresee is that 6 7 this happens on a daily, weekly, monthly basis. THE COURT: Well, then, saying every single week in 8 9 a newsletter entitled Block from the corporation, there is a 10 representation that says A, B. Two, that particular representation is false. You 11 know, the particular defendants responsible for the 12 representation, the responsible defendants, I mean, just 13 based on a straight fraud, are just going to be whoever it 14 was that made the representation. If it is an employee of a 15 corporation, and presumably the statement was made by a 16 corporate employee on behalf of the corporation, then that's 17 18 the particular corporation or LLC, or whatever, that you are suing on that fraud claim. If someone else, if another 19 entity committed a different fraud, then you will sue that 20 entity. But each cause of action is specific to any 21 22 defendant. All right? MS. RAINER: Yes, Your Honor. I understand. 23 24 THE COURT: Okay. Judge, just briefly by way of example to 25 MR. RASCH:

show the flaws that I think can't be fixed, if these are in fact really claims.

The Court brought up the slamming. Well, without knowing any specifics, of course I can't verify whether these allegations of clamming are base or not. Ms. Rainer apparently doesn't represent the person that was supposedly slammed, right. So there is no claim there because she doesn't represent the person who was slammed. And, as I understand it, she is claiming if someone was slammed - if that ever occurred - that removes one person from the universe of people that could conceivably be recruited by her client.

The question I put to her, that I think is just what you are saying, is, she has to plead what injury was caused to her client. I know in the RICO context that that is too indirect. I'm not sure in the fraud context. So I will not tell her she can't do it.

MR. RASCH: Well, presently the Rule 9(b) case, I think the law is clear, you can't have that sort of rank speculation as forming the basis for a fraud claim, and you certainly can't throw spaghetti against the wall suing 14 people.

THE COURT: We have been through this. She knows her fraud claim has to be specific to any particular defendant she names as a defendant in her fraud claim, okay.

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Let me say, it may be something that you may look into, Ms. Rainer, because the slamming plainly is not going to work with RICO, because there's a direct causation requirement. Plaintiff's injury must be directly caused by the RICO violation, and if you are saying that slamming created the injury, then that's not going to be direct. You can do that research and make sure I'm right. I'm not saying I'm right about anything, but I'm trying to give you some guidance about what to look into. I think there's a good chance Mr. Rasch is right, you will have the same problem with fraud. It is just too diluted to say that if a defendant slams with respect to a customer, so that the customer goes to somebody else, but that wasn't your customer, that may not be enough to allege injury to your client under a fraud theory. MS. RAINER: The injury occurs when Ambit allows this customer to be put under a different level or transferred to other individuals, thereby removing it from the multilevel networking --.

THE COURT: Wait, let me just say --

MS. RAINER: Removing the customers, that's where Ambit comes in. They are removing these customers from my client's pyramid and putting them to somebody else.

THE COURT: Well, you just told me that no one took clients -- no one took customers away from your client.

simply did things with customers, so they were not available to customers to your client.

MS. RAINER: That's two parts. One is the slamming, and the second part of the fraud is the fact that customers — another consultant is able to transfer to another consultant, thereby removing these customers from my client fraudulently, because these are the clients —.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me just explain. I will not go through it with you, but you are going to have to really clearly explain how your client is directly injured by slamming - which I don't begin to understand - by clearly explaining what slamming is, and being very precise about the injury to your client from it.

Do you understand what I'm saying?

MS. RAINER: I understand. I just wanted to clarify that it is not just the slamming. It is also that there's a transfer of customers on the different pay levels of this pyramid.

THE COURT: Well, you may well be able to plead that there are customers that are part of your client's line in the pyramid, as a result of which your client is getting compensation from Ambit, who are taking away from your client's line and given to someone else.

Now, I don't know if this is a fraud or not, because I don't know what the representation is and I don't know what

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the reliance is. I mean, in a way maybe this is even a
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    breach of contract because --
              MR. RASCH: That's the other problem I'm having.
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    Even if any of this were true - which based on what I know I
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    don't believe it is - and even if there was some kind of
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     tangential harm - which I still don't see - none of this
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    would be a fraud claim, because it doesn't meet the elements
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    of a fraud claim under state law.
              THE COURT: Well, I think, Ms. Rainer, you
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    understand what we are saying here. In other words, if
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     somebody is impairing compensation due you under the
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     contract, that is a breach of contract. So if the slamming
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     turns out to be that with respect to your client, then that's
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     a contract claim, not a fraud claim.
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              MS. RAINER: Yes, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: I don't know. You figure it out.
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              MS. RAINER: Right. I will further talk to my
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     client and try to make it as specific as possible. And, of
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     course, your Honor, if it doesn't apply, I will remove it.
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              THE COURT: I know that. I know that. I'm
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     confident that you will. So we talked about fraud.
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              As to RICO, you have to deal with the entire fraud
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     thing first. Because you are going to have to rely on -- you
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     have to plead specifically two predicate acts under RICO. I
     understand you are talking in general about wire and mail
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fraud. You will undoubtedly be able to plead two mails or more, or hundreds, or two transmissions or more, or hundreds, but you have to proceed them. Okay? MS. RAINER: I understand. THE COURT: Now, again, you have to get through essentially the whole issue of how something is fraudulent in order to develop the existence of a fraudulent scheme. Do you understand? MS. RAINER: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: We've talked about the fact the problems relating to that. The two biggest problems that I see with RICO for you are finding an underlying fraud that really is a fraud, and being able to plead that the fraud that you found directly caused injury to your client. There are -- I mean, RICO has a lot of layers, and I know you know that, and the most basic level there has to be substantive RICO violations under 1962, and the mail and wire fraud statute would do that, if you could plead them, an injury to business or property and direct causation. The injury must be caused directly by the particular RICO violation. Do you see what I'm saying? It can't be indirect. MS. RAINER: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: So that's why I said if slamming did

causation. But that's something you will have to do.

MS. RAINER: I understand, your Honor. And I will explain to my client that if at this stage we may have to persist as a cause of action, however to further discover.

THE COURT: If through discovery you have a cause of action you can put in, you can put it in. I don't think you have a statute of limitations problem, do you?

MS. RAINER: I will work my best to find out everything and to research every incident and every event, but I will also talk to my client. Perhaps that may be one of the causes of action now to remove.

THE COURT: That may very well be because you may discover during discovery you have the claim, and if that's the case, I will permit an amendment.

MS. RAINER: I appreciate that, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So we talked about contract, breach of contract, quantum meruit, fraud, and RICO.

Let's move on to defamation. The major problem here is -- well, okay. One of the problems with defamation is the same with every cause of action. We don't know who the defendants are with respect to defamation. So you have to be specific as to the defendant, because in defamation you have to be specific as to precisely what has been alleged to be defamatory. The only thing that I saw in here were allegations that it was said about your client that she

didn't adhere to company policies and procedures and that your client said that she should be avoided.

Now, I'm not sure what is defamatory about a claim, you know, that she didn't adhere to procedures.

MS. RAINER: Well, they basically were accusing her of going to some competitor that her brother named. Her brother, who is Joseph -- some man by Joe who is related to her household was part of some competitive company and that kind of caused a domino effect in Ambit, and also information that was passed on that she is some kind of, you know, a trader and she should be dealt with.

THE COURT: Well, if you have specific allegations of bad things that were said about your client and what you are relying on, put them in your complaint.

MS. RAINER: I will, your Honor.

THE COURT: And tell us where you got them.

MS. RAINER: I wanted to know not that Ambit itself later took them away, they shutdown her website with this claim, and a few days later they reopened it because they had no justifications.

THE COURT: Well, we are not here to persuade me that we have a case or not a case. My only purpose now is to tell you things that you ought to look at when you do your absolutely final repleading. Okay?

MS. RAINER: Yes, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: So look at specifically what is alleged to be defamatory, specifically who did it, more about to whom it was published. Statements like plaintiff should be avoided are not statements of fact. They are statements of opinion. So go to the law of defamation and make sure when you pick and choose the defamatory statements, you are picking and choosing statements that are not statements of opinion, but rather statements of fact. Okay? MS. RAINER: I will. Okay. MR. RASCH: If I may speak briefly? The other possibility here, part of the allegation, as I understand it, is she's complaining that the concerns about her client being affiliated with a competitor. To the extent those were expressed internally at the company as part of the investigation of her misconduct, that carries a qualified privileged. THE COURT: I understand. Ms. Rainer, I don't know if it -- it sounds like it may well as a matter of fact. That's not anything that I can adjudicate now. You should think, Ms. Rainer, to yourself, is it internal in the company such that it does -- I mean, I don't know how -- you will find out who it got published to with respect to whom there was no privilege.

MR. RASCH: Judge, what I'm looking at specifically is paragraph 46 in the complaint. In the fourth line it

says: The defendant is liable to plaintiff. Defamation was 1 2 expressed in written form here in communications to Ambit leadership consultant customers. 3 THE COURT: I'm sorry, this is where? 4 MR. RASCH: Paragraph 46, your Honor, she 5 specifically alleges that --6 7 THE COURT: Hold on. Let me just find it. MR. RASCH: Okay. Go ahead. 8 MR. RASCH: Paragraph 46, your Honor, the fourth 9 line, she specifically alleges that the liable was in part at 10 least communicating to Ambit leadership and consultant. 11 Well, those communications would carry a qualified privilege. 12 THE COURT: Yes, you have to be very careful, Ms. 13 Rainer, because if you make clear in your complaint that it 14 15 went to someone internal in Ambit, or to a consultant, if you make clear that what you are talking about is privileged, 16 then the claim goes, even before you get to discovery. So 17 make sure that you have a good argument that the statement 18 claimed to be defamatory is not privileged. 19 20 Do you understand? MS. RAINER: Yes, Your Honor. 21 22 THE COURT: Because otherwise on the face of the 23 complaint I would have to get rid of it. 24 MR. RASCH: Judge, another other issue here, of course with the defamation claim, you have to either allege 25

that it was defamation per se --1 2 THE COURT: Or causing special harm. MR. RASCH: Special harm, and that's not alleged 3 4 here either, your Honor. THE COURT: Let's not get general; let's get 5 specific. 6 7 All right. Ms. Rainer, you do have to plead either special harm or slander per se. If you can't plead slander 8 9 per se - I don't know if you can or you can't - you go to the book and read what it is about. Then you have to establish 10 special harm, and you go to the book and find out what that 11 is about, otherwise it goes just as a matter of pleading. 12 Okay? 13 MS. RAINER: Yes, Your Honor. 14 THE COURT: Okay. So we need a lot more 15 16 specificity. Title VII, you seem not to understand what a right 17 to sue letter is. That doesn't mean that the EEOC has said 18 anything other than you have exhausted your EEOC remedies, 19 20 that's all it means. It doesn't mean that you have a case. It doesn't mean that you ought to do anything. It simply 21 says you don't have to come to the EEOC anymore, you can go 22 to the district court because we are not going to decide this 23 case, okay. And if you think I'm wrong, I invite you to read 24 25 more about that so that you understand what I'm talking

about.

discrimination and sexual discrimination, Title VII-type claims, along with the ADA, the Genetic Information

Non-disclosure Act and the Equal Pay Act. There's nothing in your complaint about any of those, and the fact that there were boxes that were checked in the letter from the EEOC, does not mean that you have stated any cause of action with respect to any of those things. I strongly suggest that unless you really have an ADA claim, because your client has a disability and you can do all of the pleading under that act, or whatever the Genetic Information Act is or the Equal Pay Act, just take it out.

You put into your draft claims of religious

MS. RAINER: I understand.

THE COURT: Turning to the Federal Trade Commission

Act. Why is it in the next draft? Did you suddenly find a

private cause of action?

It is at paragraph 17.

MS. RAINER: I put that under --.

THE COURT: No, fraud is fraud. Just sticking a statute under your fraud claim that doesn't have a private cause of action, I don't know what you are doing with it.

What is it there for?

MS. RAINER: I believe I put it in there was to talk about violation, showing that the fraud and deception are all

intertwined.

THE COURT: No, forget the word "intertwined," and don't intertwine anything in your head. Tease it out, okay. Be specific. Nothing is mushed together. Everything is specifically enumerated, okay. And don't put in statutes that don't have a private cause of action, it doesn't help that I can see.

MS. RAINER: Okay, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. It may well be, but I don't know the answer to the question. But if you have put down everything that you have to say about why your client, an employee and not an independent contractor, so that we can address this issue on this motion, then the defendant can just address it on this motion. Okay?

MS. RAINER: Yes, Your Honor. I did want to mention why I emphasize the EEOC. It was my understanding when EEOC issued the right to sue letter, it was not only that they had finished their investigation --.

THE COURT: No, no. What they are telling you is they are not going to do an investigation, so you don't have to stay there anymore. Just look it up, okay.

MS. RAINER: What I wanted to say is that my clients went, and what they explained to me the EEOC said to them that they do qualify for EEOC protection because of the way that they are paid, the way residuals are paid, the way

payments are made to infiniti. 1 2 THE COURT: That's a legal issue, and that's an issue I will have to decide based on the allegations. 3 MS. RAINER: That's why I'm relying --4 THE COURT: You can't do that. You can't do that, 5 because what somebody at the EEOC told your client is 6 completely irrelevant to my decision on whether or not the 7 defendants can knock out your Title VII claims because you 8 cannot plead, and you have not pled that she is an employee. 9 And the fact that the EEOC person said something to your 10 client is not relevant to that 11 MS. RAINER: No, I understand. I thought it was my 12 understanding, and when the EEOC gave that letter, they did 13 qualify her that she would be as an employee, as opposed to 14 15 them saying --THE COURT: I'm sorry, Ms. Rainer, just don't say it 16 again because I'm telling you that won't work and I don't 17 want to talk about it anymore. If you want to plead it that 18 way, fine, but you will go down the tubes. 19 As to damages, you can't plead damages -- not just 20 the amounts, we are not going to even talk about the amounts 21 at this point. We are going to talk about your allegations 22 as to damages. You say you are entitled to liquidated

damages because it is difficult to determine damages. Well,

the whole point about liquidated damages is that they are

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liquidated in advance and contained in an agreement that if there is a breach, this will be the liquidated damages. You don't have that, so I don't see where you get any liquidated damages from.

As to any punitive damages you have to allege, it's got to be clear with respect to any particular -- there are some causes of action which, if they survive, could give rise to punitive damages, but there are others which could not. Your breach of contract will never give rise to punitive damages, and your quantum meruit will never give rise to punitive damages. So you have to look at each cause of action and make a determination as to whether or not there is anything you are seeking or can seek as to attorney's fees. I mean, I'm not even going to begin to tackle that one because attorney's fees -- I mean, ultimately you need to come out of a successful cause of action. You don't automatically get attorney's fees, and it would have to be very -- I'm not even suggesting you can just ask for attorney's fees now that's enough and it will sort itself out, because there's so much else you have to do, okay.

Now, I think that's all I have to say.

Let me ask Mr. Rasch, is there anything I missed?

MR. RASCH: Well, Judge, as you probably are aware,

I can go on for another hour about our concerns about this

complaint. I think the Court touched on the highlights. I

46 1 think towards the end, these punitive damages, liquidated 2 damages, attorney's fees are linked. 3 THE COURT: They are not separate causes of action, to begin with. You understand that, don't you, Ms. Rainer? 4 5 MS. RAINER: Yes. THE COURT: Okay. All they are is a part of my X 6 7 claim. For example, were you able to state a RICO claim, which I don't think you can, and maybe one of those you might 8 9 want to hold off on, but you can ask for treble damages, were you able to state an exacerbated fraud claim, you can ask for 10 punitive damages. But these are not individual causes of 11 12 They are the types of damages that are available under particular claims that are actually successfully pled, 13 okay. So there's really no point in putting a cause of 14 action in there that asks for attorney's fees; it is just not 15 16 helpful. Okay? MS. RAINER: Yes, Your Honor. 17 18 THE COURT: Okay. Now, again, like last time, I will -- I want to give 19 20 you as much time as you need to get it right. I really mean it this time, I will not do it again. I will just decide it, 21 and if I dismiss it, it will not be with leave to amend. It 22 23

will be dismissed. Okay? MS. RAINER: Yes, your Honor.

> So take as much time as you need. THE COURT:

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              Would you like to give me some sense of how long
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     that is going to be?
              MS. RAINER: I would like at least a month, if
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     possible.
              THE COURT: That's fine, it certainly is. I would
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     rather give you more time and you do it right.
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              MS. RAINER: Right, only because I must admit once
     my kids are in school, I have more flexibility. Between
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     vacations, it's been very difficult this summer. If it is
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     possible --
              THE COURT: You can have as much time as you want.
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     Is one month enough?
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              MS. RAINER: I think it would be enough. My only
     problem is they have commenced an arbitration against my
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     client in Texas.
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              THE COURT: See, I can't help you with that.
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              MS. RAINER: I don't know if there's a stay that --
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              THE COURT: I can't help you with that.
              MS. RAINER: I understand. I understand. I'm just
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     having a problem with that, and if we can have some kind of
     communication with the other side to stay or delay that until
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     we have this.
              THE COURT: That would have to be some sort of
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     agreement with the other side or some ruling by the
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arbitrator in Texas. I have nothing to do with that.

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MR. RASCH: We have no intention to staying the arbitration. We think at the end of the day we think this is at most some kind of vanilla minor contract dispute under which there's an arbitration. We think all of this was done for an improper purpose, the billion dollar claim. THE COURT: You will not agree, so I think that's the answer to the question. You are not going to get the defendants to agree to stay the arbitration. If there's any other way to figure out to stay the arbitration, go ahead and try. You can't do it through me. MS. RAINER: What I wanted to say, in that arbitration, their claim - I will not quote it - basically they are not liable in this case, that's why we filed an arbitration. So at this stage it is frivolous actually to --THE COURT: I'm sorry, you bring any argument you have to the arbitrator, not to me. Okay? MS. RAINER: I understand, your Honor. May I have until September 30th? THE COURT: Yes. Okay. You know, this time I don't even think premotion letters are necessary. Why don't you just take that as the complaint. MR. RASCH: Sure, your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. And if there is going to be a motion to the new complaint - and understand that I'm going

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to read it as liberally as I can, notwithstanding everything
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     that I said -- I mean, everything I said has to be done. If
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    it seems to you like it is all there, please don't let us do
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     another motion. Okay?
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             MR. RASCH: I hear the Court. I will say based on
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     the facts that I know, I can't see how a factual claim can be
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    pled.
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              THE COURT: Maybe that's true. I'm not telling you
     you can't bring your motion. I'm saying I know you will only
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     do it if you feel confident in it.
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              MR. RASCH: Unless there's something I'm not aware
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     of now, I do anticipate we'll file a motion to dismiss, but
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     we'll look at it very carefully.
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              THE COURT: If you are going to do that, work on the
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     briefing scheduling and send to me the agreed upon briefing
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     schedule.
              MR. RASCH: Absolutely, your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Okay. Have a good day.
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              MS. RAINER: Thank you very much, your Honor.
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              MR. RASCH: Thank you. Good-bye.
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              THE COURT: Good-bye.
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              (The proceedings are concluded.)
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